

#### THE WINE CUP AND ITS HOLD.

#### Father's Folty Is Repented Of at Bedside of Dying Son Who Calls for Drink, Drink!

Harrie Simpson inherited not only one of the finest estates in one of the fairest portions of England, but a name that had long been honored. An only son, possessed of a good mind, a commanding presence and a most genial nature, he was the pride of his parents and a favorite with

A elergyman, who had known him from childhood, and who was deeply interested in him, noticed with pain that the young squire manifested a growing fundness for the wine cup. Trusting to the affection, which he knew the young man ent-rtained for him, he ventured to remonstrate with him on the subject. The young man flushed painfully. Then turning to his friend said: "But you do not really consider me in danger of allowing my appealts to con-

"I do fear this," was gravely an sweets), "and thinking of all the good that you are capable of, all the opportunities within your group. and then of your life as a possible failure, I confees that I am deeply anxious about you."

The young tain sat for a few moments in deep thought, then rising and giving his hand to the friend who had so fulthfully warned him, sold: "I thank you, though I do not feel that I am in any such danger as you apprehend and to prove to you that I can control myself, I promise from this time to abstain from the use of wine."

A) his father's table the wine was passed. The son covered his glass. The unusual act attracted the attention of the father and he asked an explanation.

"I have resolved to drink no more

ine," quietly answered the son.
"What folly!" evelaimed the father in anger. "No son bearing my name



GIVE ME DRINK! GIVE ME DRINK!!

shall dishenor me by such a covers. thus making himself we object of sid-

Angered and palaed by the words of the father, the son called for

an angel might have coveted, grown into a dissipated man. This delusions and sometimes are very aprain the wine cup had wrought, parent in the scandals which such Deeper and deeper he sank, until his wretched course so displeased his father, that the son, to escape his reproaches, fled from the scenes of his early youth and the home that should have been his rich inheritnnce, and left no trace by which he could be discovered.

As the weary months went by and brought no tidings of the wandered. the father's heart relented. storm of shame and wrath which his son's course had roused, died away. and in its place came a deep and tender pity for his erring child. Could he but win him back to his home, father reasoned, he would strive by gentleness and love to win him once more into paths of recti-

At length, the father himself, entered upon the search for his lost son. A sorrowful search and for a long time a fruitless one, in which time, strength and treasure were unstintingly given. The lost one was at length found. But how changed! Dissipation, want, sorrow and remorse had made shipwreck of all that was once noble. In a dwelling which was the home of vice and infamy, the heart-broken father found his son; found him sick unto death and among the last words the stricken parent heard from his pale lips were: Give me drink! Give me drink!!"-Helen H. Holcomb, in National Advocate.

Patth and Reason The life of faith does not depend o the death of reason.—Ram's Horn.

#### DELUSIONS OF INEBRIATES.

onditions Into Which the Constant Lacr of Alcoholic Drinks Is Bronght.

A defusion, common in all inebriates, is that which springs from pulsy of the sense of taste and in disordered nutrient impulses. These food and food values. The inchriate is never satisfied with the kind of food or its quality. He is always xperimenting with new condiments and new stimulating nutrients. His appetite varies; now craving one ar ticle of food alone, then another; always expecting new strength and vigor from the changes. The digestion is deranged; retained and unassim-ulated food products are sources of poison from which new germ growths spring. Depressions, local congestions, failures of nutrient coordination and disturbed mental states fol-Condiments, stimulating foods and foods containing excessive starch and alimmen are craved or repelled. A great variety of most complex disorders follow, which do not come in the range of indigestion, and yet are literally delusive states. Many of these persons give much time to the and experiments with differ-"Tinty ent fonds, attaching undue importance to this or that food, then changing to some other form, and always more or less dissatisfied with experience.

Another delusion is very common in the latter stages. It may be called that of doubt and suspicion of the motives and purposes of others. The former confidence and faith of the patient given way to anspicien of kinister motives and purposes of his friends to take advantage of his con-dition and do him injury. Acte of kindness are misconstrued. Ad her is supposed to have a motive. patient becomes more sensitive and irritable at opposition. He becomes more pessimistic and dwells on the supposed obstacles which seem oppose his purposes and plans. former confidence is lost in friends and family. Those most nearly connected with him are objects of sutpicion. The mind becomes more and more unstable, and, while showing extreme confidence at one moment is suspicious the next, believing the crost extraordinary motives in the act and conduct of friends. Some times these delusions concentrate in definite directions with great in tensity, particularly where the ps-tent has property. He sees in the conduct of fils friends plans to rob him, and drinks to excess, and ex-plains this as due to these plots. If is a mulithous for position or proet, the same intense skepticism conentrates about the conduct and metives of his friends to keep him back. He will come to the asylum under an assumed name and disguise and falsify all his past, believing in this way he can conseal his present. This secreey is so childish as to be tray itself. If the delusion concentrates or matters of making money it will menifest itself in miserly and dishonest sets. The patient will want to sarks a hard ineguin for his tonement, will claim to be poor. He will felaity and even steal when the thought will be to take advantage. Such persons are often klepto manlaca and unseropulous in money matters. Another delusion is very common to the latter stages, that of

wine, filled the glass, drank and lafidelity of wife or husband, and drank again, persons take pains to repeat and seem to gloat over. In the early stages this form of delusion is not unfrequently present. Another form of delusion is that of great wealth or ability to make wealth. This resembles the delusions so common in paresis, except that it does not go on beyond a certain limit. tient will always feel that he can make money and do other things not common in the ordinary line of events. Ordinarily he will be content with plans and schemes of success. and believe they will occur, without taking into account the means for their accomplishment. These delusions are common in nearly all cases,

#### and are seldom recognized, and never studied.-Journal of Incbriety. ITEMS.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the noted English temperance advocate, celebrated his seventy-third birthday Septem-

About 200 young women at Waremme, in Belgium, have formed a club known as "The Swallows." Each member has given her word of honor never to marry a man addicted to drink.

The semi-annual report of the Chicago city collector's office, just completed, shows that 6,895 licenses were asued in the six months ending September 30. During the six months previous 6,717 saloon licenses were issued. This is the first time in many years that there has been an increase in the number of saloon licenses

### OUR BOYS IN KHAIKI.

Digest of the Annual Report of Maj-tien, Corbin, Adjutant General of

Washington, Nov. 8. - The annual report of Maj.-Gen H. C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, deals with every feature of the army, and begins are dietetic delusions in regard to with a statement showing that the army is to be reduced by December 1 to 60,020 men, of which 2,877 belong to the staff departments.

The report shows that during the fiscal year there were 35 officers killed in action or died of wounds and disease, 21 resigned and 6s retired. Of the enlisted men 1,227 were killed or died of wounds and disease; 35,806 were discharged on the expiration of service; 5,498 were discharged for disability or dismissed by order of court martial; 4,667 deserted; two were missing and 203 retired.

#### Military Attaches Abroad.

Gen. Corbin, in calling attention to his former recommendation that the rank and pay of military attaches abroad should be increased, suggests that retired officers of high rank might be selected for this service. While the number of attaches been decreased the service has been improved because of the reciprocal relations that have been established with the war departments of several govermients where officers are stationed He cites the two cases where the millitary attache at Paris secured the odel of the Lebel rife and the French saddle from the French gov-THOMSELL.

#### Advantages of Army Maneuvers.

tion. Corbin discusses the various schools of the army and points out the advantages which will accrue through them. In reviewing the reports of officers who participated in the army and nevy maneuvers last September, Gen Corbin says that much valuable information was nequired. He says:

"The maneuver have proved that the tank and file of our army can be depended upon is every emergency; that apparently impossible tasks can be accomplished under the spar of necessity and that there is an immeasurable gulf between practice and theory. The lessons learned by both officers and men were of more practical value than years of ordinary garrison routine and instructions.

### Early Marriages Not Pavored.

He has the following to say concerning early marriages in the army: "The carly marriage of the younger officers of the army, many of whom are en-tirely dependent upon their pay and illowances for support, is greatly to be deplered and should be discouraged. A young officer should have but one allegiance and that should be to the service. Those without private means must accessarily divide their pay between the demands of their office and family. A considerable numher are required for service in the Philippines, where living is expensive, and the accomplishment of this tour of duty results in netual hardship to officers with families."

## As to the Canteen.

Gen. Corbin has the following to say regarding the canteen: "The restoration of the exchange as it existed prior to the passage of the act of February 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men, and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports Years passed. The youth with op-portunities and capabilities for good an angel might have covered, had conduct. These may be called sex tributed to the sobriety, health and contentment of the men. The increase of descritions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange.

## IOLTED FROM HIS ENGINE.

The Body of A. E. Pfleger, Pireman on an Indiana Railroad, Found by the Side of the Truck.

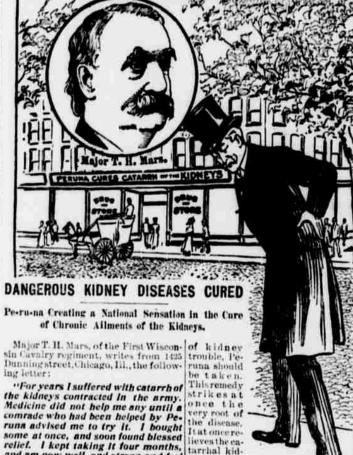
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8 .- The mystery in the disappearance of A. E. Pfleger, an Indianapolis & Vincennes fireman on a fast freight, who was lost from his engine Thursday morning, near Martinsville, Ind., has been cleared by the finding of his body near Martinsville. Pfleger was a prominent rough rider in Roosevelt's regiment. It is believed he was jolted off his engine.

## DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Body of Harry Frank, of Jack sonville. Ill., Found in the Lake with a Heavy Stone Atnached.

Chicago, Nov. 8 .- The body of Harry Frank, of Jacksonville, Ill., where his father is a leading merchant, was found in Lake Michigan, Friday, with 30-pound stone tied to the right foot. The day before the young man's disappearance, three weeks ago, he made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain money from friends. Next ay he borrowed a boat from a fisheruan. That was the last seen of him. The boat was found several days inter floating in the lake.

## PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH OF KIDNEYS EVERY TIME.



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Mr. J. Brake, of Petroles, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I ever located.

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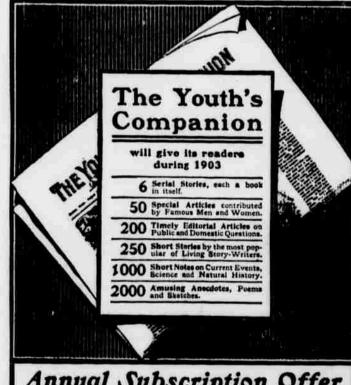
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